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8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 15 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.50 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
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7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 15 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The interest which has been recently aroused in public matters in Hongkong indicates that the time has now arrived when it is expedient that the above Association should be formally constituted, and, accordingly, a meeting will be held at the Theatre on Thursday next, the 3rd of May, at 6.30 p.m., when the passing of the proposed Rules and Regulations of the Association (a copy of which can be seen at my office) and the election of officers and a committee and other business will be submitted to the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has kindly consented to take the chair.

All those who have not yet joined may send in their names to me before the meeting or give in their names at the meeting. The proposed subscription is one dollar a year.—Yours faithfully,

ALEX. S. D. COUSLAND,
Hon. Secretary, pro tem.
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In reply to "W.P.C.T." I would ask, who cares a jot what Mr. Timmerman, ex-Russian Minister of Commerce, thinks? Like many other of the ex-Ministers, he is pro-German probably. The Republican Ministers may have totally different views. Graft and the enemy within the gates (Germans, or Russians, in German pay) have been largely, if not entirely, responsible for the poor showing of Russia in this war. Have the Russians shown us anything worth imitating? I trow not. This war will at least do one good thing for the Empire, viz., establish preferential treatment within the Empire and thus consolidate and enrich it. It will also do England good by abolishing time-worn labels Free Trade, which consisted of our opening our markets to everyone whilst those to whom they were opened closed theirs to us.—Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1917.

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Quite enough, it will doubtless be considered, has already been said and written on this subject, especially having regard to the mass meeting held in the Theatre Royal yesterday evening. Nevertheless, I do not think it would be out of place for me to point out the fact that, although the members of the legal profession in the Colony form a very small proportion of its residents, the opinion of those of them who are in favour of the resolution to exclude Germans after the war is, perhaps, entitled to greater consideration than that of others. There have been, and there might again be, German doctors, German brokers, German architects, and persons of German nationality in every other profession and trade carried on in the Colony; but there could not be a German lawyer. Therefore, legal practitioners in Hongkong have no competition to fear. They have everything to lose, and nothing whatsoever to gain, pecuniarily, by the readmission of Germans.

Yet, I myself wholeheartedly endorse all that has been said in favour of their exclusion; and I should welcome legislation which would render it impossible for me to hold intercourse with, and make profit out of (whether acting for or against), a German, after the war—at any rate for the remainder of my stay in the Colony.

I do not say this out of a spirit of vindictiveness, nor even because I consider (as I do) that just retribution for their crimes requires the continued exclusion of Germans from our Colony; but for the principal reason that I cannot conceive that any person of British birth and parentage could view, otherwise than with abhorrence, the possibility of his young children, grand-children, or other infant relative, rubbing shoulders with, and perhaps imbibing ideas of *Auslese* from, the children of Germans—children who have been taught the "chrym of hate," and to look at things in the same abominable light as their parents.—Yours, etc.,

C. D. WILKINSON,
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
27th April, 1917.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY AND THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—At yesterday's meeting at the Theatre Royal a letter signed by a Mr. P. di Canave was read by the Chairman in which it was desired to convey to the meeting the expression of the Italian community's opinion on the subject which was subsequently discussed.

Will you allow me, through the columns of your paper, to correct this statement, as I am officially informed not a single member of the Italian community was consulted by this gentleman on this matter, and he was therefore, not authorised to express any opinion but his own. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

U. C. GALLUZZI,
(Acting Consul for Italy).
27th April, 1917.

THE COMMERCE OF HONGKONG.

THE COLONY'S LEAD.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Never, probably, in all its remarkable history, has the Colony of Hongkong been so stirred as during the last ten days. The great mass meeting in the City Hall of the Colony, held last night, was something the like of which has never been seen, or, until quite recently, thought of, locally. The whole thing has been a most amazing expression of opinion upon a very vital question. At first sight it seems simply ridiculous to make all this bother about a resolution which has no legislative effect. But, as was the case with the great European war, there are causes which have caused the present local excitement which go far back beyond the events of the last few days. The resolution about the Germans was the spark which caused the conflagration; the explosive mixture has been forming during recent years. The elements of the mixture have not been altogether absent from public affairs in Great Britain during the last decade, and the astute Mr. Horatio Bottomley summed up the situation very clearly when he commenced his campaign for a business government. What has been happening in Britain has also been taking place in Hongkong. There has been friction between the Government of the Colony and the business element. Friction is sufficient, and there are elements present which, when heated, will cause an explosion. It is not altogether surprising that things then begin to get exciting. At times they even get dangerous.

THE GOOD OF THE COLONY.
The patriotic Briton in China is not doing his duty if he, in any way, lowers British prestige in the Far East. That applies equally to the business man and the Government official, be he in the Foreign or Colonial Office service. But when a small community—and, although there are half a million inhabitants in Hongkong, the British community (exclusive of the transient military forces) is small—begins to split up into two hostile camps, many things are said and done which are regrettable. This is no attempt to apportion the blame for the present unfortunate state of affairs in Hongkong. When the Home Rule crisis was at its height, just before the war broke out, in 1914, it was quite useless to hurl invective at either Sir E. Carson or Mr. Redmond. What every patriotic Briton should have done—and in most cases did do—was to make every effort to avert the tragedy of a civil war in Ireland. It is very much the same, just now, in Hongkong. It is only adding fuel to the flames to praise or blame either Mr. Holyoak or the Governor. What is wanted is some constructive policy that will bridge over the chasm caused by the recent upheavals. For unless the local Government and the commercial men work together, the Colony will suffer.

THE TWO ELEMENTS.
The officials who make the laws—subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies—and who tax the population of Hongkong, are practically all of them Oxford and Cambridge graduates. They have the contempt of the classical scholar for those whom they consider uneducated. The training by the banks of the Isis or the Cam has made them mainly, honest, and perhaps learned; but it has taught them nothing about modern commerce and industry. In common with all, they have the advantages and the defects of their training. The home newspapers are full of demands for the reform of Oxford and Cambridge. Many of the demands are obviously absurd; that anyone should leave a University entirely ignorant of elementary science. To know something about the laws of Nature is as important as a knowledge of writing, reading and arithmetic. To live only in the past, to be trained to think chiefly about what happened in Greek and Roman mythology, is to be only partially educated. It is the curse of the training of all British government officials. It produces an attitude of mind which exasperates practical people. The Labour member who called out in the House of Commons: "Translate, translate," to the member who used Latin quotations, felt the irritation produced by the subtle suggestion that classical scholars are the only educated people.

There is, however, one great fact which must, in fairness to Oxford and Cambridge, never be overlooked. They have produced men with a code of honour second to none in the world. It requires a residence in Asia to fully appreciate the work of the British official in India. The subtle suggestions of the Oriental have been powerless against the code of honour of the British official. A few minutes' reflection upon the bribery and corruption in the Government offices of Peking, against which all of the lip-service to the ethics of Confucius and Mencius is powerless, makes us realise the tremendous asset of a clean Civil Service. A glance at other countries confirms the fact that these irritating, and somewhat pedantic officials have a standard of integrity second to those of no other country. The naval scandals in Japan, the "graft" of America, the recent revelations in Russia—all of these things make us realise that, if honesty is the best policy, it is often a rarity in the public services of other countries. Let us, at any rate, be thankful that we can implicitly trust the integrity of our government officials.

THE TRADER'S COMPLAINT.
Much as we must admire what is called "common honesty"—which, like "common sense," is often very uncommon—we must sympathise with the trader when he finds that civil servants will do nothing, or very little, to help him in his business. He comes against an attitude of mind in which he recognises the contempt of the man who considers himself educated for the man who has not had that training. He sees that what he himself considers "business enterprise," the official regards as "money-grubbing." When he wants railways to open up trade, and seeks out opportunity to barter in safety, he is sure to become impatient if the officials of his own country will not help him diplomatically, or even with military protection. In Hongkong the trader has quite erroneously perhaps, come to the conclusion that the Government of the Colony does not consider his interests at all. He is especially irritated by certain phases of social etiquette which compel important and wealthy men to give precedence to younger men in the Government service. It is a small community; at times the climate is most depressing; and even in the tropics the Briton must have something to grumble about.

THE WAY OUT.
It would be little short of a calamity if the proposal to run Hongkong like the City of Manchester or even the Municipality of Shanghai, were ever carried out. To make a businessman Governor of the Colony would be almost as disastrous as placing the civilian Mayor of Manchester in charge of a modern warship. The Governor must be free of all commercial interests; he must command the respect of the garrison force; he must be of about the same social status as the Minister in Peking. In a word, he is much more like the British Consul than the Chairman of the Municipal Council in Shanghai, with an additional status due to his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Military forces. He must, however, carry the responsibility of the finances, the diplomacy and the law and order of the Colony.

He has a sort of an advisory Cabinet of permanent officials, and the time has come for a commercial man to join that charmed circle. The only way out of the present position in Hongkong is the appointment of a Secretary for Trade. We want a Department more up-to-date than the Board of Trade in Britain. We have a Secretary for Chinese Affairs. There should be a sort of a Director for Commerce, just as there is a Director of Education, and a Director of Public Works. This man would do very much the same sort of work as Mr. Rose does in Shanghai. He should be highly paid, and, no doubt, the local Chamber of Commerce would agree to some special form of taxation to pay for this new Department.

The difficulty will be to find the right man. He would need to be *persona grata* with the men of commerce, and in the full confidence of the local government officials. In Hongkong the American Consular service issues some excellent trade reports, but the local government does nothing of the sort. It is quite certain that South China needs a British Trade Commissioner, and it is equally certain that Hongkong should be his headquarters. This man might well act as Secretary for the local Chamber of Commerce, or, at any rate, be an *ex-officio* member of its Council.

The above suggestions are made in all humility to the Government and the business men of Hongkong. Their inspiration is simply due to an anxiety that British interests in South China shall not suffer because of local squabbles. It is quite apparent that the Governor and the officials were unaware of the strong feeling of the Colony against the German methods of trading. It is equally apparent that a Crown Colony must consider other interests besides those of its local British traders. The feelings of the Chinese citizens cannot be ignored, although they are often not expressed. The new official would link up all trading problems with the local government. The benefit to British trade and prestige in South China would be immense. There is enough scope in Hongkong and South China for a large department of Commercial Intelligence, and it could be managed well if it acted in co-operation with the Hongkong Government.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON SENTIMENT.

The Chamber of Commerce with dignity sat.

(Its proceedings have not been kept from us.)
To sit H.E., who not long before that, Had sat on the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce with dignity waived.

All tedious facts economic, And eminent speakers of sentiment raved, And nobody thought it was comic!

The Medical Board had a meeting one day For a weighty debate on Hygiene. But the course of debate ran a curious way.

And the fact soon got into the fire.

For a meeting was held of the Medical Board, And they say that the speaking was brave; But medical science was wholly ignored, And they argued a question of law.

A meeting of mothers sat down in a group To talk about bringing up babies. And whether dill water is good for the group, And the causes of infantile rabies.

What splendid results for the juvenile 'turn'

Might have flowed from this confabulation, But the mothers on baby's afflictions were dumb.

And *voilà* *voilà* con: "Aren't they darlings?"

SPORT.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

TODAY'S GAME.

The exhibition match—Winners v. "The Rest"—will be played to-day (Saturday) on the Club Ground, kick-off at 5 p.m. sharp. As is already known, the gross proceeds are to be devoted to the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. A charge of one dollar for admission to the stand and fifty cents to the enclosure will be made to non-members of the Hongkong F.C., and a collection will be taken on the ground.

The Hon. Mr. P. A. Holyoak will present the cup and medals to the Royal Engineers (Winners) at the conclusion of the game. It will be seen, from the names of players, that the R.E. are putting out their strongest team, whilst the League Management Committee have selected the best available eleven to oppose them. This will be the last game of the season, and football enthusiasts will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity of supporting a most deserving War Charity. Teams:—
Royal Engineers—Goal: E. Wilkinson; Backs: W. Blumfield and H. Coxon; Half-backs: H. Hortop, H. Smith, and T. Richards; Forwards: C. Millard, R. Townsend (centre), A. Scott, H. White, and J. Pearce.
"The Rest"—Goal: W. E. Crocker (R.N.); Backs: S. Cople (R.G.A.) and H. Dickinson (R.G.A.); Half-backs: P. Gorman (R.G.A.), J. Stewart (Club), J. Rodger (Club); Forwards: R. W. Hopper (R.N.), L. Grettton (R.G.A.), W. T. Youngman (R.G.A.), H. McTavish (Club), J. Stalker (Club, Captain).
Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.
The colours of "The Rest" will be white.

The team chosen to represent "The Rest" is a fairly strong one, although it must be admitted that it is far from representative. The selection of Crocker for instance, as goalkeeper, is a distinct injustice to Goldenberg and Garrod who, both far better custodians. As it happens Goldenberg, we regret to say, at present on the sick list and would have been unable to turn out even had he been selected. Crocker is a good fellow and a good sportsman, but his selection means a very considerable weakening of the defence of "The Rest." There is another selection too, which is open to criticism, viz., the inclusion of the right winger. One would have liked to have seen Black in the team, but it is understood that he is unable to turn out.

The changing of the positions of Stalker and Youngman too, is rather a strange idea, especially as the former is acting as Captain. They are good at centre and right wing respectively, but while Stalker is fairly well at home in any position on the field, Youngman is certainly not at his best in the centre, a fact which the selection committee of the R.E.A. team appear to have realised. However, the game should be interesting and fairly even. In view of the fact that "The Rest" have not played together at all, their combination is bound to be rather faulty and it will therefore not be surprising if the Sappers finish up a successful season by a win at the expense of "The Rest."

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

HANDICAP CLASS.

Rolla Prize.

Courses:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Channel Rock (S), Cuckoo Buoy (P). Distance, 4.10 miles.

The result of this race is as under:—

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	Scratch	4 09 36	4 09 36
Rolla	1 22	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Jessica	3 25	4 22 58	4 19 33
Kathleen	5 23	4 22 54	4 17 26
Colleen	5 28	4 20 27	4 15 09
Aileen	5 28	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Musetta	40 57	5 20 57	4 40 00

* Winner.

CHURCHMAN CLASS, ENGLISH RIG.
The tie for the Championship of this class for the season over the following course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Stonecutters Island (S), distance 6 miles, resulted in *Trene* winning by a margin of 6 minutes on the actual time, and 13 minutes on corrected time.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

The death of Lieut. G. O. M. Leese occurred on the 9th instant in a military hospital in France as a result of wounds received in action. He volunteered for military service in 1915, and left Kobe in January last year.

Messrs. W. H. Edgar, H. A. Edgar, and P. Farmer, all of Newchwang, have left for war service. Messrs. Van Ess, Waddilove, and Kirk are expected to follow them shortly.

Mr. Owen S. Little, Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co's. district manager in Harbin, has left for service with H. M. forces at the front. Mr. G. F. R. Jackson, the same firm's district manager in Hankow, is leaving for service with H.M. forces in France.

Mr. J. W. C. Bolland, 2nd-Lieut., 8th Norfolk Regt., was killed in action in France on April 8th. He came out to join Messrs. Albert & Co., of Shanghai, in April, 1916, being then about 20 years of age.

The many friends of Mr. Guy Hillier, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Peking, will bear with deep regret the death of his son, Mr. Maurice Hillier, 2nd-Lieutenant, K.O.S.B. Mr. Maurice Hillier was born in Peking, and after passing through Sandhurst, was duly gazetted, and was sent to France last winter.

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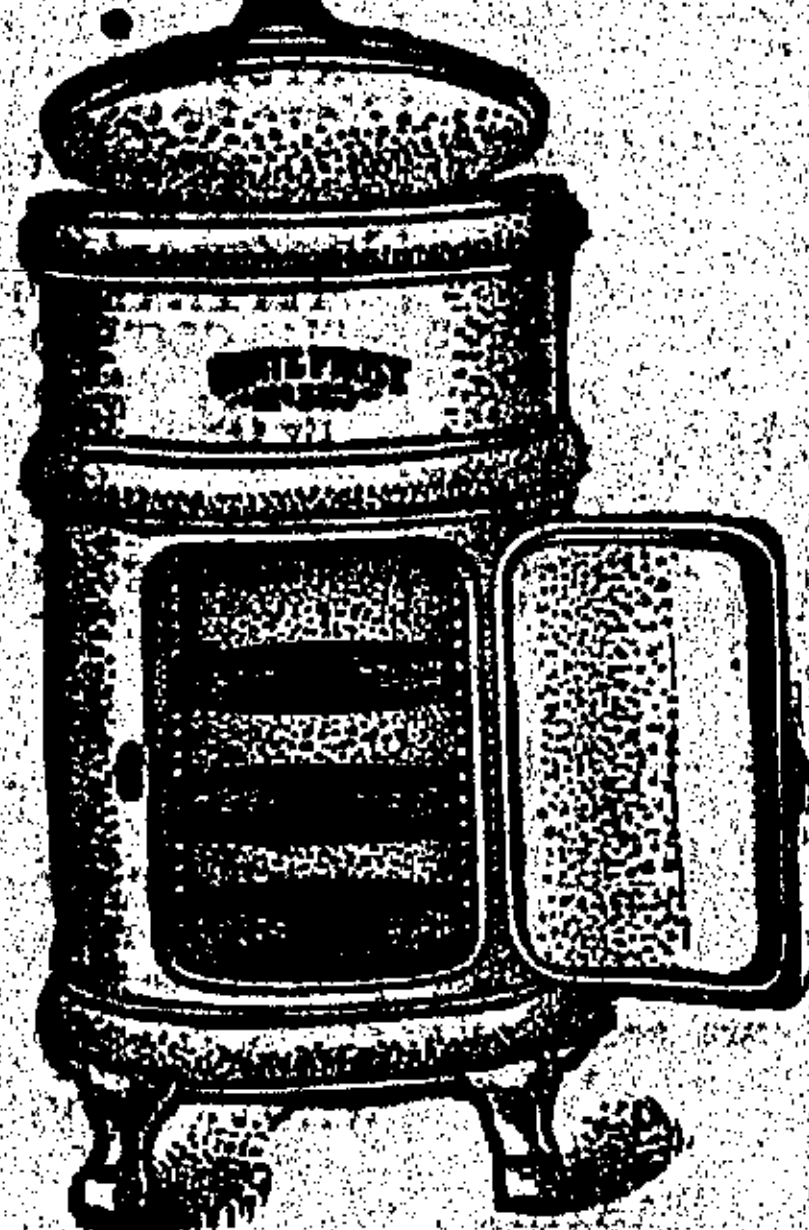
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COLD

PURE

AND

DEY.



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SHELVES.

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ROLLER BEARING
CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS
ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL.
IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN
THEIR CONSTRUCTION. THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO
WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the Theatre on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 5.30 P.M., to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations (a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 4, Des Voeux Road Central), and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business.

The Honorable Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will take the chair.

A. S. D. COUSLAND,
Hon. Secretary, pro tem.
[581]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our OFFICES from New Government Building, to 1st Floor, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, Queen's Road Central (Office lately occupied by the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited).

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1917. [582]

THE GOODS of ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT, late of Hok On Works of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., situate at Hok On in the Dependencies of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, Chief Engineer of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1907, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 31st day of May, 1917.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated 27th day of April, 1917.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princo's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. [583]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to an outbreak of Fire on Board this Vessel a General Average contribution of 2 per cent. will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to—

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD.,
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
Owners of the "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
[577]

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

OPENING DAY.

THE above will be held TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 28th inst., at 3.30 P.M., when Members will be "at Home" to their Friends.

D. B. COOPER,
Hon. Secretary.
[585]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

THE CLOSING CRUISE of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, 28th inst., when there will be Ladies' Races for the Handicap, One Design, Heyward Hays and Glad Class of Yachts for Souvenir presented by His Excellency Sir HENRY MARY, K.C.M.G.

Competitors should be in attendance at the Club House not later than 2.30 P.M.

D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1917. [576]

S. O. A. E. O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

MR. F. EIDEL being recalled to Saigon, we beg to inform our Clients that from this date MR. EDMOND DUPREX will be in charge of our Technical Branch in Hongkong.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
FLOUQUET & KNOTH,
Agents.
1, Princo's Building,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [586]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHAMBER ROOM and GENERAL OFFICES of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have been REMOVED from New Government Building to the CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, Queen's Road Central (premises formerly occupied by the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.).

By Order.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1917. [587]

SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 38 years.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or Local Bookellers.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1917. [533]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1917. [532]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [572]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1856 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three Shares numbered 67889, 14321, and 89996 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES LEMOS has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1856 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

WANTED AT ONCE.

HOTEL MANAGER, with best personal references indispensable, state age, experience, married or single and salary expected to—

Proprietor,
Box 90,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[570]

WANTED.

BY British Firm, STENOGRAPHER for Canton Office.

Apply—
No. 77,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[571]

WANTED.

SMALL GOODS LIST, about 4 x 4, preferably electrically driven.

Apply—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
[560]

G. B. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[58]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,

Top Floor,
30A, Praya East,
Wanchai.
[463]

FOR SALE.

FINE SELECTION OF
CEYLON
POSTAGE STAMPS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WING LUN STREET,
HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY)

WILL BE REHEARSED IN AID OF

WAR CHARITIES

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),

28th APRIL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL:

\$3. \$2. \$1.

(Children Half-Price on the Matinee).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half-Price.

[551]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PRINCO'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Buildings.
[57]

TO LET.

OFFICES to Let.

Apply—
Box No. 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[515]

TO LET.

NO. 3, A. & B. ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
[473]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[401]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or section of Godown.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[391]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.

HOUSES on Shames, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[38]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACRYOIL OIL ENGINE complete with and without 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with about regulator.

ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LUNSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[61]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

3.30 p.m.—Kowloon Bowling Green Club "At Home."

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal, in aid of War Charities.

Thursday, 3rd May—

Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

5.30 p.m.—Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, Meeting at the Theatre Royal.

Saturday, 6th May—

Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting.

Wednesday, 9th May—

Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 615.

little misunderstanding and to have been interpreted, in some cases, as an intimation that those to whom it was addressed had forfeited their civil rights. So long as the Regulations are in force we suppose they must be respected, but when we find that the Imperial Government, following the lead set by Australia in regard to the Conscription controversy, refuses to hold a general election without allowing the men in the trenches to record their votes we may venture to question the necessity for the action that was taken locally. In regard to the Chinese, who were supposed to hold such very strong opinions on the question under discussion, it is worthy of remark that they failed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of giving expression to their views, though one or two were present. It is rumoured that they held a meeting of their own at the Tung Wah Hospital which was not distinguished by complete accord.

From the very nature of things, it was impossible and unnecessary that the proposer and seconder of the resolution on Thursday evening should add anything material to the arguments with which the public are already familiar. The commercial consequences of the exclusion of the Germans from the Colony may, like all economic questions, be a highly debatable subject, but when we find the European commercial men of the Colony all of one mind we are justified in assuming that the risks are greatly exaggerated by those whose motto is "Wait and See." To this aspect of the question, however, full consideration will be given by the Imperial Conference when it outlines a policy for the Empire as a whole. That policy, be it remembered, will depend for its acceptance or rejection not upon the permanent officials of the various Governments, but upon the sovereign will of the people. Can we doubt, in the circumstances, that sentiment will play a very great part in determining the issue? Is it to be supposed that the inhabitants of the rest of the Empire, who have had a more painful experience than we can pretend to have had of the horrors of this war, will be any more disposed, for the sake of a problematical profit, immediately to welcome back the callous murderers of their kith and kin? It is idle to talk of following the precedent set after the Boer War, for there is no single point of analogy in the two campaigns. Even Mr. A. H. HARRIS, who courageously voiced the opposition at Thursday's meeting, confessed that he, for one, would refuse to have any intercourse with a German who does not "regret and abhor the cruelties perpetrated by his countrymen in his name." Unfortunately, however, Mr. HARRIS omitted to explain what form of test he would apply. He admitted that there was "a great deal to be said" in favour of the Empire as a whole passing a penal sentence of servitude upon the Germans, if it were practicable to do so.

At the same time he is afraid that the threat will "stiffen the opposition" of the enemy and so "prolong the war." Most people will incline to the belief that the Germans will fight as long as there is any fight left in them, but, in any case, the damage which Mr. HARRIS dreaded has already been done by the resolutions passed by the Economic Conference of the Allies at Paris, and Hongkong may, therefore, sleep with an easy conscience. It may even happen that the same people of Germany, in whom Mr. HARRIS reposes such faith and hope, may find in these very resolutions an additional argument for demanding the end of a war which has already cost them so much. But while, with Mr. HARRIS, we regard the ruling caste in Germany as the arch-criminals, we cannot share his charitable views with regard to the nation. Only yesterday the cables told us of the treachery of one of the enemy's destroyers, which unexpectedly opened fire on H.M.S. *Broke*, as it moved towards her at great risk in answer to cries of "Save! Save!" Was this foul act committed in obedience to orders from the Higher Command? Similar outrages have been repeatedly committed on both sea and shore. The German people have been corrupted by their teachers, we know, but the "evil spirit" by which they are possessed is, we fear, as little likely to be exorcised by the "suffering and sorrow" they have endured as it is by the "kind care which is being extended to the prisoners of war and the

sick and wounded in our hospitals." The one is calculated to strengthen the feeling of hate which has been cherished so long, and the other to be regarded, like our suggestion of a naval holiday a few years back, as a sign of weakness. The German nature is unable to attribute to others virtues of which it is utterly destitute. If Germany is to be permitted to prolong her resistance by trampling upon all the forms of civilised warfare, and is to suffer no penalty when at last she is overcome, it will be an encouragement to every other nation in the future to follow her example. What man in his senses would feel that because he had succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in overpowering a band of armed ruffians who had foully murdered some of the members of his family, he had no right to demand anything more and that it was his duty to harbour the criminals in his house instead of delivering them up to justice?

The Consul-General for Holland in South China informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

Mr. H. Von Heidenstam, chief engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy, has left for Sweden in order to get married. He expects to be back in Shanghai about the end of August.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Kowloon, on Monday, April 30th at 6 p.m. The Bishop of Victoria will preside and addresses will be delivered by Lieut. Lee (95th Batt. Middlesex Regt.) and the Rev. H.E. Anderson.

At a farewell dinner given to Mr. Naggair at the Cercle Sportif Francais, Shanghai, last week-end, M. Rousseau-Lacordaire, who presided over a gathering of about 100, presented the guest of honour with a massive silver cup about 2 ft. in height, subscribed for by the French community and French protégés.

A meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong will be held at the Theatre Royal on Thursday, May 3rd, at 5.30 p.m., to pass the proposed rules and regulations, to elect officers and a committee and to transact other business. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will preside. It is hoped that there will be a very large attendance.

The April number of the Catholic Review (*Religio e Patria*) announces that a new Portuguese school has been started at St. Joseph's College, Hongkong. The teacher is Mr. Bruno Renato da Rocha, who has recently arrived from Europe and who is a brother of H.E. Senhor Manuel Terreira da Rocha, acting Governor of Macau. The Portuguese Government has promised a subsidy of \$2,000 yearly.

HONGKONG HOTEL LICENCES.

MEETING OF LICENSING BOARD.

A meeting of the Hongkong Licensing Board was held yesterday in the Legislative Council Chamber. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary) presided, and those also present were:—The Hon. Mr. F. Shellim, and Messrs. T. F. Hoogh, A. Shelton Hooper, and D. MacKenzie, with Mr. C. Woodcock (Secretary).

JAPANESE APPLICATION.

The application of a Japanese for a restaurant keeper's adjunct licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at 45, Haiphong Road, Kowloon, was granted, on condition that only Japanese should be served with meals, and that beer and Japanese wines and spirits only should be served.

TRANSFER.

The licence of the Astor House Hotel was transferred to Alexander Hermann, it being mentioned by the Chairman that the previous holder of the licence was leaving the Colony for war service.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.

Frederich Reichmann, licensee of the Grand Hotel, applied for permission to leave the premises of the Grand Hotel during the night, stating that he wanted to live at Kowloon and leave his manager on the premises.

The Board decided not to grant the application, and the applicant was called in and informed of this decision.

Mr. Reichmann—I am very sorry; it was only for my wife and child; the doctor recommended that they should live there.

The Chairman—The Board cannot grant the application.

Mr. Reichmann—Thank you very much.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 28TH APRIL, 1917.

THE VOICE OF THE COLONY.

It is many years since Hongkong has been so deeply stirred over any political issue as it has been over the question of the exclusion of the Germans from the Colony for a prescribed period after the war. For this the opposition offered by the Government is largely responsible, and we hope the lesson will not be lost. The resolution which was adopted earlier in the week by the members of the General Chamber of Commerce with only two dissentients, after its rejection by the official majority of the Legislative Council, was carried by a crowded and enthusiastic public meeting at the Theatre Royal on Thursday evening, with a degree of unanimity that can only be described as phenomenal. That meeting was thoroughly representative of all classes of the community save two—the armed forces of the Crown and the Chinese. Under the Naval and Military Regulations soldiers and sailors were refused admittance. The members of the local auxiliary forces, also, were warned that they would be guilty of a breach of discipline if they went to the meeting in uniform. The notice issued to the Volunteer Reserves, consisting merely of paragraph 451 of the King's Regulations without any explanatory note, appears to have given rise to a

THE WAR.

BITTER FIGHTING.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEW THRUST.

MORE PEACE PARLEYS.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

SHIPPING AND THE WAR.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FURIOUS ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, April 27th.

A communiqué says:—There has been great reciprocal artillerying in the Westende sector of Belgium.

The Germans have not renewed their attacks between the Aisne and Chemin des Dames after their sanguinary defeats of yesterday.

There has been a furious artillery duel in the sectors of Ciry and Hurtebise.

Six German aeroplanes were felled in airfights between the 23rd and 24th, in addition to sixteen which were seen to fall in the enemy lines seriously damaged.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEW PUSH.

FRUITLESS GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, April 26th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy during the evening endeavoured to attack our new positions in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle, but our artillery barrage caught the advancing troops, completely repulsing them.

ARTILLERY AND AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 26th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We drove off an attempted raid south-east of Ypres.

There is considerable reciprocal artillery activity between St. Quentin and Arras and also in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down and a third driven down. Three of ours are missing.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

HOW LONG?

LONDON, April 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—It is clear that the Germans intend to make every sacrifice in the fighting of a great delaying battle in the Scarpe Valley. Lacking well-prepared defences, their only hope of checking our advance is by using up great masses of troops. They are still hurrying up reserves and throwing them into the line.

The extreme bitterness of the fighting is due to the fact that some of their best Divisions are employed. This must result in greatly accelerating exhaustion, and, if continued, the situation would resolve itself into the simple problem of which side can longer maintain the deadly pace. Since the answer to that is unquestionable, the only other question is:—How long?

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 26th.

A German official wireless message states:—Attacking waves thrice stormed our positions to the south of the Scarpe and thrice they were compelled to withdraw.

Our position at Gavrelle is now situated at the eastern boundary of the village.

Our advances have improved our position at Chemin des Dames, and there we have taken 163 prisoners.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, April 26th.

A communiqué says:—North of the Aisne, the enemy again vainly attempted to drive us away from the plateau of Chemin des Dames. Last night, after a violent bombardment, the enemy twice powerfully, but unsuccessfully, attacked on a front of two kilometres, west of Cerny. The attacks were smashed up before our lines with very heavy losses. Another attempt in the region of Hurtebise farm failed similarly.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

GERMAN DESTROYERS CHASED.

LONDON, April 26th.

A French naval communiqué says that a squadron of German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes on the night of the 25th, while sailing past that port. The coast batteries replied, and Anglo-French patrol boats engaged the enemy, who retired towards Ostend at high speed.

A French torpedo boat was sunk in the course of the engagement.

The enemy's losses are not known.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SUNK.

AN AMERICAN VESSELS GOOD WORK.

NEW YORK, April 26th.

A telegram received from London states that the Captain of the American steamer *Mongolia*, which has arrived at a British port, claims to have sunk a German submarine by gunfire as the latter was attacking a liner in British waters.

ITALY AND SUBMARINISM.

SHIPPING AS USUAL.

LONDON, April 26th.

An Italian naval communiqué states that during the week ending the 22nd inst. the arrivals of vessels were 385 and the sailings 425. The sinkings were one steamer under 2,300 tons and one under 750 tons, as well as a sailing ship of over 210 tons. Two steamers attacked by a raider and a submarine respectively escaped.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

RUPTURE DEMANDED.

MADRID, April 27th.

The Reformist Party have issued a manifesto which demands the abandonment of neutrality and a rupture with Germany.

NEUTRALS TO CONFER.

STOCKHOLM, April 27th.

The Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark will confer at Stockholm from May 9th to May 11th.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SON.

AMSTERDAM, April 27th.

The *Lokale Anzeiger* says that Mr. Bonar Law's son is a prisoner of the Turks in Palestine.

GERMANY AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

AMSTERDAM, April 27th.

A Berlin message says that Germany has offered safe conduct to neutral vessels, sheltering in British harbours, with foodstuffs for their countries.

A BLOW TO GERMANY.

ZURICH, April 27th.

The Austrian Iron Trust has been dissolved. This is a blow to German industrial influence in Austria, as the Trust was backed by German capital.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO MAKE DECLARATION.

AMSTERDAM, April 26th.

A message from Berlin states that with reference to the urgent demand that the Government should declare its war aims, it is semi-officially announced that the Government has nothing to add to its previous communications. It will continue its policy undeterred by pressure.

OTHER COMMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, April 26th.

The semi-official Berlin statement concerning Germany's war aims is the Government's reply to the recent Socialist peace resolutions.

Vorwärts describes the statement as a sign of weakness, and declares that the Government would be glad to get peace on any terms but does not dare to say so.

The *Vossische Zeitung* attacks the Government for not giving a clear lead in a question agitating the Government.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPPING.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 26th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lytton stated that the building of standardised ships was proceeding satisfactorily as the material available allowed. The loading and discharging of ships was proceeding as well as could be expected. The rate compared favourably with the rate in peace times. The increase of freights and insurance facilities had already induced a number of neutral ships to recommence running. He admitted that the postal steamships were included in the weekly returns of arrivals and departures, but declared that that was not misleading and no essential facts were withheld. The Government's objects were to curtail non-essential imports and ensure a fair distribution of essential commodities. More stringent measures might be necessary to attain these objects, but he was sure that they would be cheerfully borne. The position of our enemies was infinitely worse than ours, but our situation was serious and great sacrifices must be made voluntarily, or compulsorily, in order to defeat submarinism and win the war.

DECORATIONS.

LONDON, April 26th.

The following decorations have been bestowed:—

The Croix de Guerre to Major Hugh Knox Niven.

The Order of the Crown of Italy (Commandatore) to Lieut.-Col. George Chevenix Trench.

The Belgian Order of Crown Officer to Captain Stewart Douglas, Col. Almoth Wright and Major Andrian Carton de Wiart.

The Serbian Order of the White Eagle (Fourth Class) to Lieut. Col. Godfrey Drage.

IN MACEDONIA.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, April 26th.

A French Macedonian communiqué states that the British attacked west of Lake Doiran on the night of the 24th and 25th. They captured trenches on a thousand-metre front, north of the Krastali Doldzeli line. We consolidated our positions, repulsing four counter-attacks and inflicting bloody losses on the enemy.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

LONDON, April 26th.

A German official wireless message states:—Prisoners' statements indicate that the English attack on Lake Doiran on Tuesday was intended to have far-reaching results against Bulgaria. We maintained all our positions, inflicting heavy losses.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

"DO NOT ATTACK."

PRZEGODN, April 26th.

The Germans are making unremitting attempts to parley with the Russian soldiers, displaying placards "Do not attack; we also will not."

During the last few days, on many sectors of the front, the Germans have not fired a shot, and Germans have dropped proclamations alleging a popular movement in Germany in favour of immediate negotiations for an honourable peace.

Many Austro-German parties carrying red and white flags attempted to reach the Russian trenches, despite the fire. Some of these were taken prisoner and affirmed that the enemy ranks, especially the "Specialists," desired an immediate peace.

The latest news from the front shows that the Russian artillery is increasing its activity at various points, which is a sufficient answer to the latest Hun moves.

DEVELOPMENT OF AVIATION.

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

LONDON, April 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. I. Baird, describing the work of the Air Board, said that taking an imaginary figure of eight as the monthly average output of aeroplanes last year, the average for the first three months of 1917 was 10, and the anticipated average for the next three months was 19, whilst he hoped that by the end of the year the monthly average would be 38.

He paid a tribute to the most valuable assistance of France, and announced that a committee, of which Lord Northcliffe was the chairman, and which was composed of representatives of the Services, the Government Departments, the Dominions and aeroplane manufacturers, was enquiring into the steps which could be taken for the development of aviation after the war for civil and commercial purposes, from domestic, Imperial and International standpoints, and the extent to which British and Dominion air services could be utilised in that connection.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

SOLUTION POSSIBLE.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law indicated the possibility of a solution of the Irish question.

Mr. Lloyd George said he would make a statement next week.

EAST AFRICAN FIGHTING.

GERMAN HOSPITAL SURRENDERS.

LONDON, April 26th.

An East African official message says that the season is the wettest for nine years, and large operations are suspended.

A large German hospital in the Radji area has surrendered owing to flooding and hunger.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 26th.

The introduction of the Budget has been postponed.

REMARKABLE WAR SPEECH.

Archdeacon Wakeford, of Lincoln, delivering an address at Llangollen, recently, in presenting the Archbishop's Message of Repentance and Hope, said we needed the great war to save us from utter damnation, for there was great peril in the direction in which we were going. We had gone through more than two years of war, but if the war had ended in the first six months with sweeping victories on land and sea for ourselves, by this time we should have become the rottenest nation the world had ever known. As God used the false gods of Egypt to scourge the people, so He was using the false gods worshipped in this country. Three years ago we worshipped riches, and He made us spend \$25,000,000 a day. Now He required our first-born for the trenches, and the publican himself acquiesced in the detestable licensing order for the welfare of the State.

LT. B. F. CHAPMAN KILLED IN ACTION.

Much sympathy will be felt in the Colony for Lt. Col. Chapman, V.D., and Mrs. Chapman at the sad news which they received yesterday of the death in action in Palestine of their eldest son, 2nd Lieut. Ben Fletcher Chapman. A few days ago it was announced that the late Lieut. Chapman had been wounded in the fighting in Palestine, but yesterday his father received a cable stating that he had been killed in action.

The deceased, who was only 27 years of age, and who was in the No. 1 Mountain Battery, Hongkong and Singapore Battalion R.G.A., was very well known in the Colony, and his death will come as a blow to a wide circle of friends. It was only a few weeks ago that an article appeared in the *Daily Press* describing the fighting in Palestine, and Lt. Chapman, along with other former Hongkong officers, was mentioned for his dash and daring in the field. He was very popular in the Colony and took part in many of its sporting activities, particularly in polo and gymkhana events. He was also a good Rugby player. Before joining the Army at the outbreak of war, the late Lt. Chapman had been employed in the office of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, at both Hongkong and Manila.

Previous to joining the regular forces the deceased was a member of the Artillery Company of the Hongkong Volunteers, in which he had obtained the rank of Sergeant. He left Hongkong with his Battalion last Autumn.

Lieut. Col. Chapman's second son left for Home to join the Army a week ago.

FORGETFUL SHIP'S OFFICER. CASE AT THE HONGKONG MARINE COURT.

The case was concluded at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday before Commander Beckwith, in which E. C. Williams, third officer of the *str. Lowe*, was charged by Captain Magnus Anderson, the master, with wilful neglect of duty, and continued and wilful disobedience to his lawful command. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

The master said the defendant went ashore without leave and without informing anyone in authority on the 24th inst. He was on duty for the night. He went ashore at 8.30 a.m. and should have stayed on the ship until next morning. He did not return until after 8 o'clock the following morning. When defendant came aboard, witness asked him where he had been, and he replied that he had been in town for a run. Witness told him he had no right to do so. Defendant then became abusive and wanted to argue.

When witness walked away from him, he followed him round the decks and threatened that he would have him cleared off the ship. That was because he had told defendant that if he could not attend to his duty better he had better leave the ship. The same officer had caused trouble before, and was cautioned for the same things at Singapore.

Robert Kettlewell, second officer, said that on April 24th it was the defendant's turn for duty. Witness went ashore and saw defendant in the Talkoo Club, when he knew he had not kept his watch. Defendant, who admitted that he went ashore and who said he really forgot that it was his duty, was sent to prison for 14 days with hard labour.

A WAR BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The *Broad Arrow* states that a scheme has recently been formed for the compilation of a complete bibliography of everything published in relation to the war throughout the world. In addition to books and pamphlets, posters, handbills, circular letters of the Army, the Navy, and announcements relating to war savings, national economy, etc., will be included, as well as cinema films, and many bills, leaflets, and circulars issued or published by local authorities, societies, and private persons. The scheme was originated by Mr. A. J. Philip, and it has the cordial support of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations.

Sir Harry Wilson, secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, in his quarterly letter, states that arrangements have been made with the Oxford University Press for the publication, on behalf of the Institute, of a history in six volumes of Imperial cooperation in the war. The general editor will be Sir Charles Lucas, who will also contribute the first volume of the series, dealing with the assistance given by the Overseas Dominions in earlier wars. The second volume, giving a general account of the war, with special reference to the military efforts of the Dominions and Capt. Bean (Australia), Capt. Malcolm Reaven, of Sheffield University, and the remaining four volumes will be contributed by Professor Wrong (Canada), Capt. Bean (Australia), Captain Malcolm Ross (New Zealand), Sir Francis Young (husband of India), Sir Walter Davidson (Newfoundland), and Mr. A. E. Aspinall (West Indies).

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FORGED NOTE.

Mr. Wood remanded a Chinese who was charged with being in possession of a forged \$10 bill on the Chartered Bank of India.

Mr. Leo d'Almada is defending.

OPIMUM.

A coolie was charged before Mr. Melbourne with being in possession of 84 taels of prepared opium. The man denied the charge, saying that the drug was not his, and that he had been merely employed to carry it.

He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

EDUCATIONAL OFFENCE.

A Chinese schoolmaster was charged before Mr. Wood with a breach of the Education Ordinance.

Mr. Cavalier, Inspector of Chinese Schools, explained that the defendant had broken the regulations by altering his building by putting up cubicles, and still continuing to teach the same number of pupils. He also engaged teachers who were not approved by the authorities, in consequence of which his school was struck off the register. Since then he had continued to teach. A fine of \$10 was imposed, and the defendant was ordered to close his school forthwith.

BRAZILIAN SCOTCHMAN'S LOST HEAD.

E. Craddock, described as a Brazilian Scotchman, and who resides in Cook Street, was charged before Mr. Wood with sending postcards through the post bearing inscriptions which were obscene, on divers dates between January 24th and April 14th this year.

The defendant admitted the charge, stating that he acted under great provocation.

Mr. Wood informed the defendant that it did not matter what provocation he had, he must not send such things through the post.

Defendant then stated that he had lost his head, and he very much regretted what he had done; he was quite ashamed of himself.

Mr. Wood then asked the defendant to give an undertaking not to send any more such postcards, and the man readily consented to do this.

The Magistrate also reminded the defendant that if he repeated the offence he would be fined, and he also ordered him to enter into a personal bond of \$100 to come up for judgment if called upon. He was also bound over to keep the peace for six months.

A DESPERATE COOLIE.

When a Chinese of the coolie class was brought before Mr. Wood on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of clothing, Inspector Gordon had a most amusing story to tell.

Inspector Gordon said that the man was arrested, in the first place, on March 29th, but escaped from the charge room while enquiries were being made. He was arrested again on March 31st, but, in consequence of complaints he made to the effect that he had been assaulted by the people, he was sent under the guard of an Indian P.C. to the Government Civil Hospital. The man escaped from this institution during the night, taking with him a suit of pyjamas. He was not seen again until the 28th inst., when a Chinese detective saw him on board a Japanese steamer which was about to leave for Swatow. The man was again arrested and placed in the cell. While in the cells the defendant attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. He was prevented from doing this, after which he endeavoured to kill himself by dashing his head on the floor of the cell. As a consequence, hand-cuffs were placed on his hands and feet. During the night he (the Inspector) removed the handcuffs, but as the man again attempted to dash his head on the floor of the cell he was once more placed in irons.

A remand was granted for a week.

AMUSEMENT IN MODERATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S APPEAL.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain received strong support at a gathering representative of the theatrical and music-hall world and the cinema business, which he addressed last month at the St. James' Theatre in connection with his National Service campaign. A committee representing these interests has been appointed, and these gentlemen will confer with Mr. Chamberlain as to the best means of carrying out his proposals.

Sir George Alexander, who presided, in welcoming Mr. Chamberlain, assured him of the sympathy of those present with the work he had in hand, and of their readiness to help him in his gigantic task. The profession and the trades so widely represented that day had not been behindhand so far in the voluntary help they had given to the national cause. They had been second to none in patriotic service. From the earliest days of the war volunteers were forthcoming, not only to join the colours, but to offer their services for the purpose of raising vast sums of money for the needs of our fighting forces. Mr. Chamberlain would not, he knew, advocate anything which would take from the public all opportunity of reasonable relaxation. Perhaps relaxation, and (he used the word literally) recreation, were never more necessary than now, when minds, almost overwhelmed by the continued anxiety of the war, must turn from the sad realities of the time to the happier imaginations of the stage.

THRESHOLD OF GREAT EVENTS.

Mr. Chamberlain said that to-day we stood on the threshold of events which might perhaps decide the course, the duration, even the outcome of the war. The enemy had been brought to bay, and was staking everything on one final desperate effort. However much we might condemn his brutality, his disregard of honourable obligations and the degradation of his boasted *kultur*, we must admit that he was putting up a good fight, that he was enduring privations which must be well-high intolerable, and accepting restrictions which constituted commercial ruin in order to resist the pressure which we were putting on him. Must not we, who pride ourselves on our moral superiority to the Germans, show that we also were prepared to endure privations as exacting and sacrifices as momentous as theirs, in order to make good our claims? The time had come when every trade, every industry, every individual should ask how they could help, how they could add their strength—whether great or small—to the common stock, so that they might take their share in overthrowing the monster of iniquity. Thank God, everybody in Great Britain was not only willing but anxious to help.

Those who that meeting represented had already done very much to help the country to support its burdens. They did not need his appeal to make them desire to see whether they could not give even further aid. For the civil population, which was working on the whole harder than it ever worked before, it was really essential that there should be provided recreations which would take them out of themselves for an hour or so, and send them back to their work refreshed and rejuvenated. He could assure them that he had been concerned with their chairman's words to the necessity for the continuance of the work with which they were connected. (Cheers.) He was frequently asked to express an opinion as to whether this or that work was work of national importance. He answered those questions warily, because he thought he saw behind them a suggestion that, if the work was of national importance everyone who took a part, however small, in it should be exempted from any call to do anything else. The work might be of national importance, but it did not follow that everyone engaged in it was thereby best serving the national interest. He wanted them to help by precept and by example, and to encourage every one of their male employees to enrol. It did not follow that because they enrolled they would be taken away from their present occupations. Everyone, without exception, was asked to enrol, but only a comparatively small proportion of those who offered their services would probably be called upon to change their occupations and take up work of another character. In addition to that, he thought that by taking counsel together they could find upon some suggestions which would enable them to put a certain number of people at the disposal of the Director-General of National Service.

"MODERATE AMUSEMENT ESSENTIAL."

He thought the amusements of the people an essential part of national work—(cheers)—just as it was essential for us to eat and drink. But just as we were told to eat and drink in moderation, so, he thought, amusements should also be taken in moderation in moderation. He was not sure that the sight of long queues of pleasure-seekers during the daytime conducted to that seriousness of spirit, that appreciation of the necessity of putting all our strength into the struggle, which was what we wanted so much to impress on the great mass of the people to-day. Would it not be possible to come to some agreement by which they would return to the simpler forms of production which, after all, were good enough for us until a comparatively few years ago? (Cheers.)

It was for those present to say how far they would be able to help him, but the spirit of sacrifice was abroad. High trenches and those who had to stop at home, though their sacrifices could not be compared with those of the men at the front, would not be satisfied until they could demonstrate that the spirit of sacrifice had its counterpart at home, and that if we could not give our lives we were willing to offer all we had.

ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LORD NORTHCLEIFF'S VIEW.

Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Isaac Marcossion, the distinguished American journalist who has recently returned from his third visit to the British Army in France, were the guests of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy last month, and both spoke on the future of the United States in the great war. The gathering was the largest in the history of the club. Over 500 members of the club and guests were present. The chairman was Mr. Henry W. Thornton, general manager of the Great Eastern Railway.

The Chairman said they stood on the threshold of great events. As he stood beneath the flag of Great Britain, and the United States, he ventured to express the hope that the blood which England had shed in order that right and liberty should be maintained might be mingled with the blood of Americans. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Northcliffe, who was received with cheers, said:—Mr. Marcossion is to speak to us on the business organization of the British Army in France. The subject has a particular value in Mr. Marcossion's hands, for it has been his vocation in life to investigate the great business concerns of the world, and especially those in that country of great organizations from which he comes. Some people are still disposed to regard this war as a war of the same character as those of the Peninsula and the Crimea. It is a far more horrible kind of warfare, and it has become largely a matter of organization and direction.

It does not seem to be generally realized that our Army is changing not only month by month, but even week by week. I have had the honour of being with the Army nine times, and though my last visit was made less than two months ago immense changes of importance have been made, and especially in the more important, particular of railway construction. It is suggested by some people that the present retirement of the Germans on the Aisne has for its object the upsetting of our railway plans. I do not think anything of the kind. In my opinion the retirement of the Germans is due to the fact that they are receiving four shells for every one they send over. (Laughter and cheers.) I am not so foolish as to imagine that this backward movement of the Germans is a final retreat. I am equally confident that there is no chance of Field-Marshal Haig, or any of his Generals, being caught in any German trap, as some people seem to think. (Cheers.)

I have had an experience which has been given to few in this room—that of spending two days with the American soldiers in France, of whose prowess and achievement too little has been said anywhere. (Cheers.) When I said in something I wrote lately that the American soldiers in France numbered 50,000, I rather underestimated their strength. I made that calculation on statements supplied by French as well as by British authorities. The great fact is that more than 50,000 young Crusaders have crossed the Atlantic to join an Army in which they are not fighting for King or country, but against what they realize to be the curse of the world at this moment—the attempt of the Germans first to dominate Europe and then America. (Cheers.) In seeing those Americans one gets some idea of what the American Army in being would be like.

We should all be very grateful for any assistance the United States may give us in this war. At the same time I personally think John Bull can manage his part of the business for himself. (Hear, hear.) I certainly feel every assurance that we and our Allies can finish this war ourselves. (Hear, hear.) We should, doubtless, welcome some relief in the financing of our war. (Cheers.) We should rejoice if the United States were further to show its great historic sympathy with France by helping France in reviving her industries, or bearing some of her crushing financial obligations. (Cheers.)

I have never had any doubt of the coming of this war for the past 15 years. I did not realize—no one did realize—that the war would be like a forest fire fiercely spreading across Continents. I had no idea of the various shapes the war would assume. But I never had any doubt that the war was coming. I had no doubt also that Germany would make many blunders, the last of which we have seen in the letter from Zimmermann addressed to an alliance between Mexico and Japan. (Laughter.) As I have said, I am perfectly certain that we can win our part of the war. But if the United States comes into the war I would like some particular part of the war, such as the freeing of Belgium, the patrolling of their part of the Atlantic, and the conveying of food ships across the Atlantic. (Cheers.) I do not believe in too many districts remote from the war, both in England and France, as well as in the United States, not to realize that distance from the war dulls the imagination even of those who desire to understand it. (Cheers.) How difficult it must be to people living in the Middle-West of the United States, who have never seen the ocean, to imagine what sea warfare is like, or that the peaceable German citizen whom they have employed in their gardens or from whom they buy their groceries is the kind of man who has done the appalling thing they have read of as having been done in France and elsewhere. The very presence of numbers of peaceful Germans in the United States—sometimes called the "American" makes it more difficult for the American to understand that the Prussianized German is a very different person. (Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY'S POWER OF HOLDING OUT.

A GERMAN THEOLOGIAN'S VIEWS.

Dr. Baumgarten, an eminent theologian of the Kiel University, who gained notoriety early in the war as an exponent of the inapplicability of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount to modern German conditions, has been lecturing on the sources of German power in holding out. There are those, he says, who speak of an approaching fourth act of the war drama, but for his part he would not like to commit himself to this view. But, fourth act or first act, Germans will hold out. What are the sources of this power of holding out?

First of all there is the truth and transparency of the German cause. Germans have now a clear notion of what is threatening—nothing less than destruction. The Paris economic conference acted on the principle that Germany was to be rendered economically impotent, and the German workman will be the first to suffer should this principle be put into action. This is now thoroughly understood in the smallest German cottage, and in consequence the nation is tightening its belt, more than ever determined that the British starvation war will not force them to yield.

THE NATION'S CONFIDENCE.

Another great source of German power in holding out is the confidence of the people in their leaders. It is, of course, not necessary to accept everything without criticism, but in judging the leaders of the army and navy criticism is really superfluous. Look at Hindenburg. Is it not an act of Divine providence that at the head of things, the Chancellor, says Baumgarten, is no genius of the Bismarck order. He has constantly committed grave mistakes, and one might well imagine a greater man at the head of affairs. But think of his difficulties. And who besides Bethmann-Hollweg could control all the threads in his hand? He is always moderate—a respectable, noble, quietly suffering man.

Finally, according to Professor Baumgarten, the German nation draws unspeakable power for holding out from the fact that it believes in Providence, in God. It believes that the moral forces of Germany rest on the belief that God is with the people.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The German newspapers mention that the North German Lloyds, one of the chief glories of the mercantile marine, has been celebrating its sixtieth birthday, its diamond jubilee. It was, however, decided by the administration to avoid all festive gatherings or anything in the nature of commemorative gaiety. The seriousness of the times is such that festivities of any kind, even though so appropriate as in this case, might sound a jarring note and hurt the sensibilities of the nation, strung to so high a pitch by the war.

But we have very elaborate historical sketches of the "phenomenal" growth of the undertaking, and of its various phases of activity, and the outbreak of war put a stop to the entire overseas trade of the concern. Available ships were offered to the Government as auxiliary cruisers, convoy ships, hospital ships, and for other naval purposes.

Of the total of 25,000 employees, 6,000 are at present serving as soldiers or sailors. We are told that the Lloyds are nobly looking after the 6,000, supplying them with comforts, taking care of their wives and children in various homes. There has been liberal assistance offered to the Red Cross by the company, as well as to a number of Imperial war charities. The company relates with sorrow that ships have been captured by the enemy, and "no one can foretell what their ultimate fate will be." But the Administration is full of a "fine courage." During the war they have built no fewer than ten ships, with an aggregate of 70,000 tons, and eight others are in hand, the *Columbus* and the *Hindenburg* each of 35,000 tons, the six others with a total of 66,000 tons.

man from the descendant of the German who left Germany in 1848. I am sure that after you have heard Mr. Marcossion on what he has seen of the organization of our Army at the front, you will agree, however much you may like for sentimental reasons to embark in the war, that we can win the war by ourselves. (Cheers.)

Mr. Marcossion said America stood at the cross-roads of destiny. The path of peace pointed to international suicide; the highway of war was the road to international prestige, and beyond that to international self-respect. (Cheers.) What was most wonderful in the war was its business organization. The one thing that was going to win the war was the British genius for transport, backed up by British pluck and courage. The British Army had constructed 4,200 miles of railway. He had seen shells tearing up a part of the line, and immediately British Tommies were engaged in repairing it to allow the train due in five minutes to pass. (Cheers.) All the waste of the battlefield was brought down to the rear and turned to a useful purpose. The British Army was the finest fighting machine in the world, because it was the most modern. Germany, after 40 years of preparation, had not achieved what the British Army had achieved in two years. (Cheers.) In America there was much boasting that, for the first time in their history, they had the greatest business balance in the world. It should not be forgotten that it was drawn out of the blood and sweat and agony of the nation at war. If they saw, as he had seen, thousands of young men going to death, smiling and unafraid, they would realize that personal gain was a very small thing, compared with personal sacrifice. (Cheers.)

FALSE INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

FINE OF £4,000.

What is probably a record assize money penalty for Wales was inflicted at Cardiff by Mr. Justice Balfour, at Glamorgan Assizes last month, when John Williams, a well-known Swansea tinplate manufacturer, who is a justice of the peace for the county, was fined £4,000 and ordered to pay £100 towards the cost of the prosecution for falsifying certain returns of income-tax. His lordship also stated that defendant was to remain in custody until the money was paid, and the alternative, in the event of non-payment, would be twelve months' imprisonment in the second division. Defendant was described as 55 years of age, and managing director of the Clayton Tinplate Company. He was charged on several indictments with making false statements in income for returns with reference to his private income and also the profits of the Clayton Tinplate Company. Defendant pleaded guilty to two indictments, and not guilty to the rest.

Mr. Ivor Bowen, K.C., intimated that he was authorised by the Attorney-General to say that the Crown would be satisfied with the two pleas of guilty. Counsel, proceeding to outline the facts, said the defendant was managing director of the Clayton Tinplate Company, and was also secretary of the Pontardulais Chemical Company. Mr. Bowen said that in the returns for the years 1913 and 1914 defendant returned his income at £500 a year, whereas it was £750. In 1915 he returned it at £400, when, in fact, it was £1,000. For four years defendant returned his salary as secretary of the Pontardulais Chemical Company at £20 per annum, whereas it was £1,000. With regard to the Clayton Tinplate Company, with making false statements as to the amount of profits in each year from 1907 to 1914, the figures being as follows: Returns, £3,381, £3,200, £3,371, £4,039, £4,155, £4,387, £3,644, £3,722; true profits, £3,631, £4,308, £5,871, £5,338, £10,773, £9,767, £3,641, £6,120. The total amount of income-tax paid by the defendant for the three years, 1913, 1914, 1915, was £21 8s. 2d., whereas he should have paid £243 14s. 6d. If the true scale of income had been adopted there would have been an additional amount due in respect of super-tax of £126.

EVIDENCE OF CHARACTER HAVING BEEN GIVEN.

Mr. Llewellyn Williams, K.C., made an eloquent appeal for clemency on behalf of the defendant, whom he said he had himself known for the last twenty-five years. It was seldom that such a sad and tragic story had been told as his lordship had heard that day. Defendant had raised himself up by his own exertions, industry, and integrity from a comparatively humble station to the position of managing director of a prosperous concern with which he had been associated from his boyhood. A prominent and respected figure in the social and religious life of the community at Swansea, he now found himself in old age standing at the bar of a criminal court appealing for mercy. One of the most baffling things of the case, said Mr. Williams, was the lack of adequate motive. Defendant was an abstainer, not given to extravagant living, and he had been prominent in all the charitable movements of Swansea and the district. The company had tendered full reparation to the Treasury for all the frauds of which the Treasury has been defrauded. Defendant had also offered to make reparation, and whatever the punishment which might be inflicted upon him by the jury, he was prepared to carry it out. In conclusion, counsel, speaking with emotion, emphasised his appeal for the sake of the defendant's wife and children. One son had been wounded twice, and the daughters had devoted the whole of their time to the nursing of the wounded.

WHY NOT?

If a female duke is a duchess.
Would a female spook be a spookess?
And if a male goose is a pander.
Then would a male mouse be a mander?
If the plural of child is children.
Would the plural of wild be wildren?
If a number of cows are cattle.
Would a number of bows be battle?
If a man who makes plays is a playwright.
Would a man who makes hay be a haywright?
If a person who fails is a failure.
Would a person who quails be a quailure?
If the apple you bite is bitten.
Would the battle you fight be bitten?
And if a young cat is a kitten.
Then would a young rat be a ritten?

If a person who spends is a spendthrift.
Would a person who lends be a lendthrift?
If drinking too much makes a drunkard.
Would thinking too much make a thunkard?
But why rile on the confusion?
Still I'd like to ask in conclusion:
If a chap from New York's a New Yorker.
Would a fellow from Cork be a corker?

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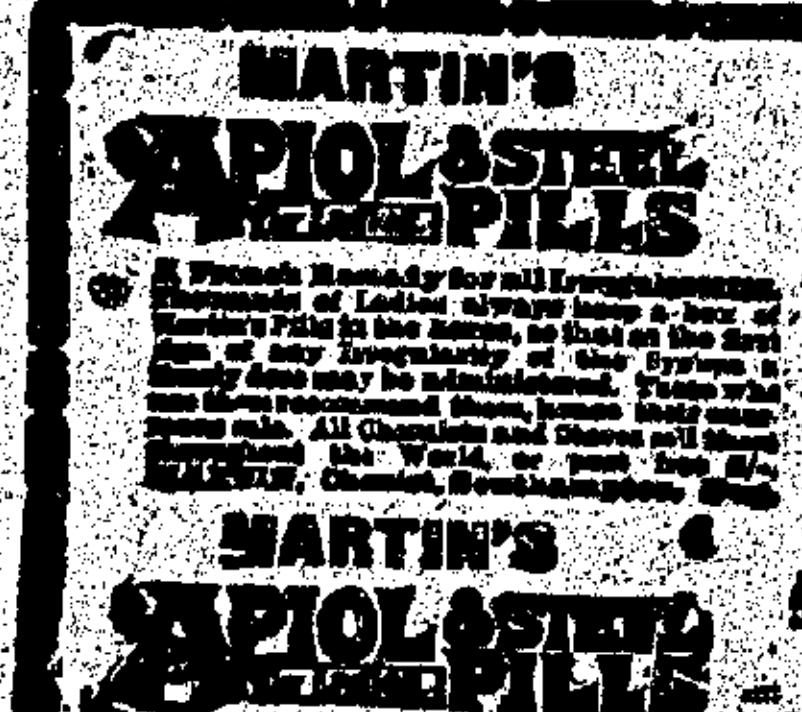
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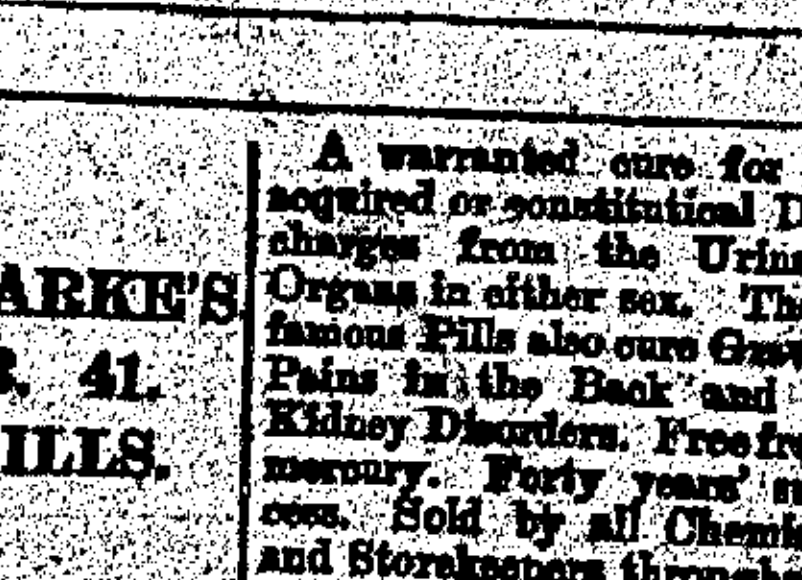
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 HANAMEI, American str., 2,908, John Lennox, 28th April—Saigon 22nd April, Rice—Order.
 KWANGTAH, Chinese str., 1,234, Stewart, 29th April—Shanghai 22nd April, General—Chinese.
 LOKSANG, British str., 997, Ritchie, 28th April—Hobrow 26th April, General—Sardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
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 The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.
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 HAIPHONG—TUESDAY, 1st May, 10 a.m.
 KOBE and MOJI—THURSDAY, 3rd May, 10 a.m.
 SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE—THURSDAY, 3rd May, 10 a.m.
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 Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
 MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.
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 Laid Date.
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On the 27th at 11.45. No returns from Indo China. Pressure has increased moderately along the coast of China and might be expected to continue, owing to the approach of the anti-cyclone now central between the Bonins and Japan.

A depression has formed over the Yangtze Valley.
 Fog may be expected along the China Coast.
 Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.09 inch. Total since 1st January, 7.87 inches, against an average of 10.92 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:
 Direction: Light variable winds, freshening from S.W. with occasional rain.
 Force: The same as No. 1.
 South Coast of China between (The name as Hongkong and Shanghai) No. 1.
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WEATHER REPORT

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
 27th April, A.M.

Formosa Channel	...	...	The
South Coast of China between (The			
Hongkong and Lanchow			
South Coast of China between (The			
Hongkong and Hainan			
CHINA COAST METEOR			
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